five and come back tomorrow, which is the 28th. I will start things at 9:30 and be finished by 11. I will get to you-all at 11:00 if we don't finish before then.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, before we get started, can I just make one point of clarification just for fairness?

In response to the last argument, the Court had suggested that we should have submitted -- incorporated our rebuttal expert report in this interrogatory concerning the commercial success of the infringing product.

Where we do reference that is in Mr. Brooks
Hilliard's report. We didn't have the report with us
today. I apologize for that, but I didn't know that
that was going to be the basis of the argument.

THE COURT: I didn't say that. I said you can't incorporate an after-filed report just like Shamos can't.

MR. ROBERTSON: Let me just -- we didn't have the report. In fact, we just received their invalidity report. We had until June 9 to rebut it, so there was no way I could submit a report on May 18.

THE COURT: So, then they didn't even have the answer that you had purported to incorporate by

that time. You didn't even know what he was going to say. So that's even worse.

Just for the record on this issue, this is an issue that deals with Rule 37 sanctions, and the Southern States format calls for analysis, and the analysis is that the plaintiff is surprised and prejudiced. There's no way really to cure it. And it's on an important matter, and it's a fairly significant piece of evidence. And the balance under the Southern States Rambus test calls for preclusion of the testimony.

All right. No. 15, rebuttal exhibits for impeachment purposes now.

MR. SCHULTZ: Your Honor, I note that these documents, the headline here, is for impeachment purposes.

THE COURT: They can use what they need for impeachment. They don't always know what people are going to say. We haven't gotten that refined yet.

MR. SCHULTZ: It's our position, Your Honor, that if these are used for impeachment purposes, if the witness is going astray, fine, but they shouldn't be admitted as exhibits that go back to the jury.

THE COURT: They ordinarily don't go back to the jury. But it sort of depends on what -- I mean,

impeachment testimony doesn't go back to the jury, but it can be, for example, if somebody doesn't acknowledge what's in an exhibit, there are occasions when the exhibit goes back to the jury on an impeachment issue. It just sort of depends on how it happens. I suggest we deal with that if and when it happens.

MR. SCHULTZ: We agree.

THE COURT: Okay. Good. So that takes care of all of the Lawson exhibits, right? I mean Lawson's objections to ePlus's exhibits?

MR. McDONALD: We're both standing up at the same time. We talked over the break. There are two exhibits, Plaintiff's Exhibit 40 and Plaintiff's Exhibit 344, that I think were listed in the pretrial order as objected to but plaintiff has withdrawn them.

MS. ALBERT: That's correct, Your Honor. The plaintiff withdraws PX 40 and PX 344.

THE COURT: Okay. What heading, what topic are they under?

MS. ALBERT: They were not included in that outline because we had withdrawn them, but inadvertently in the appendices to the pretrial order they are still reflected in the appendix.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, this outline has my

rulings on it, and it will be attached to your
appendix on that, and it will become the ruling
because I'm not going to retranscribe them here. So
this Appendix 3 now will have to it Appendix 3A, which
will be the controlling document. Does that help you
all?

MS. ALBERT: Yes, Your Honor.

Okay.

THE COURT: You'll get a copy of all this.

I guess it's actually Appendix 4A. Appendix 3 is exhibits to which there are no objections to. So it will be Appendix 4A.

Okay. Appendix 5 is exhibits as to which there are no objections; is that right?

Appendix 6 is exhibits as to which there are objections, right?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you all have one of those little outlines for me or do I use Appendix 6?

MS. STOLL DeBELL: Your Honor, there are not very many for Lawson. And, actually, we're going to withdraw DX 56.

THE COURT: Hold on. Okay. DX 56, exhibit withdrawn.

Now I need the Lawson exhibits. We can get

rid of these and get the Lawson exhibits. Does somebody want to get to work over here so I can see them?

I don't want those big, long exhibits.

Lawson, come up and get yours. Do some weightlifting.

I mean ePlus. Come up and get yours.

Okay. So what I need is the volumes that have 97, 98, 111, 112, 121, 122, 123, 36, 37, 291 and -- I guess I need them all because they are all over the ballpark the way you have them ordered, I see.

How many do you have?

MR. CARR: I think it's going to be just a few binders. Those two binders have everything.

THE COURT: So you're only going to do the first page? Is that what you're talking about? Is that all you've got?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: No. 371 on the last page and 291 on the last page.

THE COURT: Look here at what I've got. I've got three pages of objections. It's on Appendix 6.

Is this the list? That's what I'm working with. Take a look at it and see.

MR. STRAPP: Pages 2 and 3 of the list of objections are objections as to which Lawson agrees

the exhibits have already been agreed by court order.

THE COURT: So all that's left is the one page?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.

Okay. I guess we start with 97 and 98.

MS. ALBERT: DX 97 and DX 98 are related issues. They are manuals that relate to this J CONN prior art, alleged prior art system.

I am going to withdraw our Rule 26 objections to both of those. But these should be excluded per your order on ePlus' motion in limine No. 2 as they were not cited in Lawson's second supplemental invalidity contentions.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, I believe you reserved judgment on this issue as to these specific manuals, and that is because we argued that -- and I can pull up your order on that. So you granted their motion to strike.

These J CONN manuals are -- I think we've heard a number of times today that the parties can use additional evidence in support of arguments that were disclosed. And that's what this falls under. These are some additional J CONN manuals relating to the J CONN prior art system that we did disclose in our

second supplemental invalidity contentions.

THE COURT: What does the order say on motion in limine No. 2?

MS. ALBERT: The order says that for the reasons set forth on the record, plaintiff's motion in limine No. 2 to enforce the Court's prior orders of May 24, 2010, and May 25, 2010, and exclude any expert opinion, other testimony or argument pertaining to alleged prior art and invalidity theories not set forth in the defendant's court ordered second supplemental statement is granted.

As to both these two documents, they are not disclosed in the second supplemental invalidity contentions. So this is about the fourth bite at the apple for arguing to get in evidence that the Court excluded three times already.

THE COURT: I think at one point in time I did reserve judgment on something, but I also thought that that order subsequently took care of the reservation of judgment, but I have to say I'm not sure about that. So --

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, in your order, Docket No. 230, that was your order on their motion to strike certain things from Dr. Shamos' report.

THE COURT: What was that? The thing she

just read?

MS. ALBERT: This is the order on motion in limine No. 2, which was --

THE COURT: After that.

MS. ALBERT: Was after that. Subsequent.

THE COURT: In other words, I did something on the motion to strike. I said I'm going to hold it in abeyance until I understand more. Then I got the motion in limine, and I ruled on the motion in limine, and I kept it out, I think. But I'm not sure that's right. And you're shaking your head no. And you-all are much closer to it than I am.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, I think we argued it, and I argued again that this is not new prior art reference. We disclosed J CONN. The J CONN system. It's the second supplemental invalidity statement. I can hand it up and show you. We said we're going to rely on the J CONN system as prior art.

Now, we did not cite those specific documents in the second supplemental invalidity statement, but they are J CONN manuals. They are just additional evidence in support of an argument that was properly and fully disclosed. It's the same thing as what Dr. Weaver -- he had a whole bunch of additional evidence. Your Honor looked at it and said it's just

additional evidence in support --

THE COURT: Of the same disclosed theory.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: This is the same issue. We've always said J CONN is a system we're relying on.

And these are J CONN manuals.

MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, Dr. Shamos, their expert, doesn't even rely on these two manuals for any opinions, nor are they in the second supplemental invalidity contentions. So how are we properly on notice of these documents?

THE COURT: Wait a minute. They're not in there, but the J CONN is identified as prior art, right?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In the second supplemental contentions?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, the J CONN system. Actually, Dr. Shamos cites to the manual we cited in the second supplemental in support of J CONN plus these two. But they are all J CONN manuals. We've always said from the very beginning of time we're going to rely on J CONN. These are just additional evidence.

And plaintiff's Dr. Weaver is allowed to rely on additional evidence, and Dr. Shamos should, too.

They know J CONN is in this case. It's always been in this case. There's no surprise here.

MS. ALBERT: He hasn't disclosed any opinions regarding these two documents.

THE COURT: What does he say about these documents?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I can bring up a printed copy of his claim chart where he cites to them if you'd like, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Show them to her.

MS. ALBERT: Can you point to a page?

THE COURT: What she's doing now is she's walking.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Can I hand up --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, if you'll give me just a minute to look it up.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I didn't realize they were saying this wasn't cited.

THE COURT: The more I think about it, the more what I reserved judgment on was very early in the process, and these motions in limine came after that, and we're on a more specific briefing of what I had reserved judgment on, but I just don't have a

recollection beyond that.

MR. ROBERTSON: May I make a suggestion then? Why don't we reserve on this and show you the transcript where you specifically ruled on that when you granted motion in limine No. 2, which is quite specific, that nothing further can come in if it wasn't in the second supplemental. I feel like we've fought this battle four times now.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. So has she.

MR. ROBERTSON: I know, but Your Honor has ruled three times.

THE COURT: I know, but the fourth time is a charm.

MR. ROBERTSON: Well, your Honor, then I have a few ones I'd like to reopen, like the damages issue.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Well, let's open Dr. Shamos' invalidity contention, too.

MR. ROBERTSON: Let's have some closure, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I've got a better idea. Why
don't we dismiss this case without prejudice. Let you
refile it and start all over again. All right.

MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, I thought that your ruling on the original motion going back to what Dr. Shamos can testify about is only prior art that

was disclosed in the second supplemental invalidity contentions.

They are conceding that these two documents are not disclosed in the second supplemental --

THE COURT: I think she actually is not conceding that. I think she's saying they are disclosed.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I said the J CONN system was disclosed as prior art in our second supplemental. These two specific documents were not cited, but J CONN as a system was.

THE COURT: It is cited in Shamos's report?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It is. So if you look at page 1, if you go to the P.O. Writer, J CONN tab, page 1.

THE COURT: The '172 patent?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, Your Honor. You will see there are sort of column headings that are letters, and then row headings that are numbers. So if you go to that green column, it's column S, row 15. It says, "Shamos Opinion Re: J CONN." And there are some folks from different manuals.

The last two there like the last one is 125142. I believe that is Exhibit 98.

THE COURT: What about 97?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I can find a cite for that. It's in here. I think the one before it is -- if you go to the next page, page 2, Your Honor, column S, line 17.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I'm sorry. I think I have slight dyslexia. Hold on. I'll find it.

THE COURT: Here's what we're going to do on this. I want to make sure I get it right. We file a briefing on the same schedule as the other briefing we did, whatever those dates were. And let's see. These are your objections, right?

MS. ALBERT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You go first. You respond. You go second.

I think what we may be talking about here is that -- I'm wondering whether what we're talking about is whether I had the Shamos report when I made the ruling, and I said these things weren't disclosed originally, and that's why they couldn't come in.

These contentions weren't.

And I believe that, as I'm reflecting upon it, there was something substantively -- it wasn't just that the evidence wasn't disclosed, it was that it was a new substantive theory that was being raised

by virtue of these references, and I believe that's what I was keeping out.

I do believe this, though, that if your expert is permitted, Weaver, to cite in support of your contentions on infringement evidence, ePlus, that wasn't cited in the infringement contentions, but support theories that were disclosed, then the same rule has to apply to them.

And if that's where we are, then I may have made a mistake, and if I did, I'm going to correct it. That's the way it is. Because that rule has to apply both ways.

MR. ROBERTSON: I understand, Your Honor. But you have to remember that these two situations were very different procedural postures because Weaver, you ruled in their motion in limine, did adequately disclose early on in December all of his theories and with numerous exhibits. But you then said the discovery proceed for another five months, and he was permitted to do that.

Very different situation. They didn't adequately disclose their invalidity contentions. You ordered them as a result of motion practice to do the second supplemental statement.

Then, Your Honor, they filed the Shamos

report. And we filed a motion with respect to the Shamos report. You ruled then that it was going to be confined to the second supplemental. Then they continued to try to add additional exhibits, and we brought the motion in limine. So they are very different procedural postures.

THE COURT: I'm sure you'll synthesize all that for me.

MR. ROBERTSON: Because it does apply to a number of these exhibits that we have objections to.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. ROBERTSON: You might want to reserve on those until we can document for Your Honor. And if I might be permitted, I'd like to be able to quote Judge Payne on Judge Payne from that last hearing when you rather express as to what you were ruling and the reason for it.

THE COURT: That's always a dangerous thing to do. But the bottom line here is that we really have to do what's right. And if I made a mistake, I'm going to try to correct it here. If I blew it, I've got to get it right as best I can. I don't proclaim to be infallible, and I know you-all are going to try to add to that reputation if it goes up on appeal. So that's okay. But I'd like to do what I can to save

the Federal Circuit trouble. All right. Let's go.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: So I think those will be reserved. Again, it's our position that it's additional evidence in favor of an old theory. And I think that's what you said at the hearing.

But moving on, so that's 97 and 98.

THE COURT: 97 and 98 are reserved on the motion in limine issue. On the Rule 26 issue it's withdrawn by the plaintiff. Right?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Right.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. ALBERT: DX 111.

THE COURT: By the way, put these things in separate briefs. Don't put them in the same brief.

We're doing briefing, and whoever has the burden gets to go on the first date, but keep them separately so we can deal with them separately.

All right. Yes, ma'am. 111 and 12.

MS. ALBERT: DX 111 relates to a document concerning this IBM Technical Viewer 2 product, which if Your Honor would recall, Lawson contends that the combination of the inventor's prior RIMS system, plus the Technical Viewer 2 allegedly invalidates some of the claims. DX 111 actually is not relevant because it postdates the priority date of the patents, which

is August 10, 1994. And DX 111 is dated after

November of 1994. So it can't be relevant to prior

art because it doesn't reflect anything that is prior

in time to the priority date of the patents-in-suit.

Additionally, we have an objection under Rule 403 that it would be misleading and confusing to the jury and confusing the jury as to the functionality of the TV2 product when the functionality that's described in the document postdates the priority date of the patents-in-suit. So it reflects subsequent functionality, not alleged prior functionality.

THE COURT: That would be confusing.

MS. ALBERT: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHULTZ: The document does have a 1994 date on it; however, it discusses the creation date of 1992 of the document.

THE COURT: Where?

MR. SCHULTZ: First page, middle of the page, it says, "created" right under RPQ number.

MS. ALBERT: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Okay. I see.

Created 1992-03-30. Revised 1994-11-23. So this

document, it reflects a revision in '94 even though it

was originally created in '93. Do you agree with

that? 1 2 MR. SCHULTZ: Yes. THE COURT: If the revision, if the part that 3 was revised, is the alleged prior art, then it can't 4 be prior art. Is that your point? 5 6 MS. ALBERT: Yes, my point is --7 THE COURT: All right. Where is the --Go ahead. Finish what you were saying. excuse me. 8 9 MS. ALBERT: Well, it says at the very top of the document that it's withdrawn effective 1994-11-23. 10 11 Discontinued effective 1994-11-23. So, obviously, the 12 document on its face postdates the priority date of 13 the patents-in-suit. THE COURT: What's the priority date? 14 MS. ALBERT: August 10, 1994. 15 16 THE COURT: Well, but I guess your point is if what was in there as of '92 then, that doesn't 17 postdate it; is that right? 18 MR. SCHULTZ: That's correct. 19 20 THE COURT: So the issue is what is the text we're talking about, and how do we know what was 21 extant in '92 and what was added in '94. 22 23 MR. SCHULTZ: The document, if you look to 24 page 6 of 6.

THE COURT: Six?

25

1 MR. SCHULTZ: Yes. Has the announce date of 2 1992, March 30. And it goes through the dates. And, 3 further, we're going to have Mr. Chuck Gounaris, who is going to testify to this document, and he can go 4 through the iterations --5 6 THE COURT: I know you know what you're 7 talking about, but I don't have the background that you do. So show me where the date is that you're 8 9 talking about. 10 MR. SCHULTZ: Yes. Page 6 at the bottom where it says, "Additional information." 11 12 THE COURT: Yes. 13 MR. SCHULTZ: It goes through the dates of the software. 14 15 THE COURT: It says the announce date was 16 3-30-92. That's the availability date. And the withdrawal date was 1994, right? 17 MR. SCHULTZ: That's correct. 18 THE COURT: So doesn't that show that this 19 20 was extant as of the priority date of 8-10-94 or not? 21 MS. ALBERT: It does not show that. 22 THE COURT: Why not? 23 MS. ALBERT: Because the TV2 product was 24 modified. This document reflects on its face that it

was modified over time, and this is a postdate --

25

THE COURT: How does it do that other than of the dates we're talking about?

MS. ALBERT: Well, the part that Mr. Schultz just referred you to. And --

THE COURT: No, wait a minute. Let's get this right here. As I read this, it says what's in here it came into existence in 1992 and was available then. And it stayed that way until 1994 when it was withdrawn.

To me, that says it was, if it qualifies otherwise as being art that's pertinent, and it was art that was pertinent before 1994, or it would be before 1994 August 10 because it was in effect as of March of 1992. Now, what's wrong with that analysis?

MS. ALBERT: Respectfully, Your Honor, you're going to hear testimony from multiple witnesses. The inventors, Mr. Gounaris, who Mr. Schultz referred to, Ms. Eng, they all testified that there were modifications that were made to the TV2 product specifically for this project for Fisher-Scientific to come up with the patented systems. And that activity took place in 1993 and 1994.

So I don't see how a document that's dated in November of 1994 reflects functionality of a product prior to the time that the IBM folks started working

with Fisher-Scientific to come up with the patented systems. There's nothing in the document that says TV2 had this functionality in 1992.

THE COURT: No, but what it says is -- to me it says this was the way it was until 1994. There were no other revisions, and it was withdrawn in 1994 and discontinued. So it establishes on its face that this was the way it was 1992 to 1994. And if this is consistent with the methodology of issuing regulations and changes generally in places that do that, it would seem to me to be supported by a general understanding that that's what this means.

MS. ALBERT: On page 6 of 6.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. ALBERT: Above the section that

Mr. Schultz referred you to.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. ALBERT: It says, "Revision No. 5."

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. ALBERT: Reflecting that this is the fifth iteration of the product. So it was not static over time from 1991 or 1992 through 1994.

THE COURT: I see. And you say there's other evidence that the people who worked on these changes are going to establish that they did so in '93 and

194?

MS. ALBERT: That's correct.

THE COURT: I mean '93 and '94.

MS. ALBERT: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. It looks to me like she's got a point there if it's the fifth revision and there's testimony to that effect. I don't see how this could come in without testimony establishing its bona fides. You can't make that decision from the face of it.

MR. SCHULTZ: There will be testimony from Mr. Chuck Gounaris, who will testify as to this document and will testify to any iterations that took place and --

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to reserve until you get a foundation because you need a foundation on this. It won't fly on its own.

112.

MS. ALBERT: 112 is a video exhibit relating to this Technical Viewer 2 System. We have an objection based on ePlus' motion in limine No. 2 and your order that this specific document was not disclosed in the second supplemental invalidity contentions per your order, and, therefore, it's excluded under your ruling on ePlus' motion in limine

No. 2.

THE COURT: Okay. So that's reserved for your briefing. It's the same as the earlier one in '97 and '98.

MS. ALBERT: In addition, we have an objection. This one is not disclosed in Dr. Shamos' report, nor is it disclosed in response to -- we had a contention interrogatory that we served on Lawson. Interrogatory No. 9, which I can hand up to you. It asked that Lawson describe in detail all facts and identify all documents that Lawson contends support or tend to support its defenses, affirmative defenses, and counterclaims, if any, in this action.

They cited to some specific documents relating to IBM TV2, but they did not cite to this particular one.

THE COURT: You mean the video. They didn't cite to the video.

MS. ALBERT: So we have an objection based on Rule 26 on this. And we also have a relevancy objection since it hasn't been disclosed or cited in any expert report, interrogatory answer, or the second supplemental invalidity contentions.

MR. SCHULTZ: Let me start with the relevancy objection, Your Honor. It goes to TV2. It's further

support with respect to the documents that were set forth in the invalidity contentions. Essentially, what it has is screen shots within it that are the same as are in the brochure that is cited in the invalidity contentions.

Your Honor, it is not by itself by Bates number cited in the invalidity contentions; however, as we've already had discussion on, TV2 System has been cited. It's been gone through in depth, and this is further support of the TV2 reference.

MS. ALBERT: Also, respectfully, Your Honor, this particular document is undated. So there's no -- or the video is undated. So there's no way to really corroborate that it is indeed prior art.

MR. SCHULTZ: Your Honor, there is evidence of that. I can pull out the testimony from the <u>SAP</u> trial. We'll have the testimony of Pamela Eng, who is actually in the video and helped create the video. She actually was pregnant after the time that the video was created, and she can date the video based on that that it was made in 1992 or before. So, yes, we have the evidence and the corroboration with respect to the prior art aspect of the video.

MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, naked testimony cannot be used as corroboration.

MR. SCHULTZ: Your Honor, there's other documents that further corroborate the fact that the video was dated prior to 1992 including the 1991 brochure and general information manual with respect to the TV2 System.

Ms. Eng by herself was selling this system at trade shows throughout the United States. She can testify there is corroborating evidence. The objection has no merit.

MS. ALBERT: Well, I mean, he hasn't addressed by Rule 26 objection that it wasn't cited in response to a contention interrogatory.

MR. SCHULTZ: Your Honor, I did address that issue. That by its reference, by its Bates number was not included there; however, the TV2 reference was. ePlus was on notice of the TV2 System and it goes to the same issue that we've already addressed.

THE COURT: So the issue is being reserved and there's going to be briefing.

MR. SCHULTZ: Correct.

MS. ALBERT: Well, we have a specific contention interrogatory that asked that you identify every document that you had relied on to support your affirmative defenses. You have a listing of documents about TV2, and it does not include this document. And

I can hand that up to the Court.

THE COURT: I don't need to. It seems to me he doesn't dispute that. He said it wasn't in there. So the question is: Are you surprised? Are you prejudiced? Can it be cured? Is there a problem applying the <u>Southern States</u> analysis?

MS. ALBERT: We are surprised.

THE COURT: How is it going to foul up the trial? How are you surprised?

MS. ALBERT: Well --

THE COURT: Given that you knew everything -you knew everything he's talking about, he says, about
Ms. Eng, and about the system. So how are you
surprised, I guess, is the question.

MS. ALBERT: It wasn't disclosed anywhere.

THE COURT: I know.

MS. ALBERT: Not in the contention interrogatories, not in the second supplemental invalidity contentions that Your Honor ordered that they disclose everything that they would rely on, their invalidity positions. It wasn't relied on by Dr. Shamos, and our expert didn't have an opportunity to rebut this particular exhibit because it was never disclosed to us that they intended to rely on it.

MR. SCHULTZ: Your Honor, it's the same

expert that they had in the <u>SAP</u> trial. It's fully disclosed that the TV2 System is a piece of prior art that Lawson is relying upon in this case.

THE COURT: Was this same issue litigated in the SAP trial?

MR. SCHULTZ: It was.

THE COURT: So how are you surprised? If you have tried it once, you can't really be surprised.

And you can cure the surprise because you know how to deal with it. So how is it going to foul up the trial? Just get your guy to testify about it. Is it the same expert you had in the <u>SAP</u> trial or a different one?

MS. ALBERT: It's the same expert, but the issue of obviousness of RIMS and TV2 was not actually before the jury in the \underline{SAP} case.

THE COURT: They didn't testify about that?

MS. ALBERT: Right.

THE COURT: All right. It seems to me as if you were asked to disclose those things in a contention interrogatory and you didn't. And you admittedly didn't. And while they had some general knowledge about Ms. Eng and what she did and about the viewer, this particular piece of evidence is different than the other evidence that they were told about and

that you were going to use.

Now, tell me this: What's different about this video than what they already knew?

MR. SCHULTZ: There's really nothing that's different.

THE COURT: Well, why isn't it cumulative? Why do we need it anyway?

MR. SCHULTZ: It shows the operation of the system that is shown in photographs in the brochure. It's testimony that the jury can take a look at and actually see the operation of the system that they can only see the photographs of in the brochure.

We have in our responses to the invalidity contentions a paragraph that Pamela Eng will testify with respect to this issue. So there should not be any surprise.

THE COURT: To what issue?

MR. SCHULTZ: To the TV2 issue.

THE COURT: I mean to the video or just to the issue of what TV2 is about.

MR. SCHULTZ: She's just testifying -- the video is not disclosed per se in these documents. I agree with that, Your Honor. I'm just saying there's no surprise because the whole system is at issue already.

1 THE COURT: So it's really a repetition. 2 It's a moving version of what there is in the still version; is that what you're saying? 3 MR. SCHULTZ: It's more descriptive to the 4 jury to see what actually TV2 was at the time. 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 7 MS. ALBERT: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: I think the objection is 8 9 overruled on both points, Rule 26 and relevance, but I'm still reserving on the other issue subject to the 10 brief. 11 12 All right. 121. MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, DX 121 is one 13 isolated chapter out of some larger document. The 14 15 document is undated. 16 THE COURT: Excuse me. Where does this document come from? Do you know? 17 MS. ALBERT: It came from Lawson. 18 19 THE COURT: Lawson produced it. Okay. 20 Excuse me. So it's part of something larger. Clearly it is. 21 22 MS. ALBERT: It doesn't indicate on its face 23 the version of -- this relates to the purchase of 24 what's called P.O. Writer, alleged prior art. 25 THE COURT: But it's prior art issue, and it

relates to the P.O. Writer. Clearly, it's part of something larger because it beings with paragraph 2. You don't know the date, is that what you said?

MS. ALBERT: The date is not identified. It doesn't identify on its face the version that it relates to. You can't tell whether it's even prior art or not. We have an objection under Federal Rule 106 that in fairness you should have the entire document made available. Our expert did not have access to the entire document.

THE COURT: Are you relying on the best evidence rule? You cite it. Do you really mean that?

MS. ALBERT: Well, it's not the best evidence in that it's not the complete document.

THE COURT: So it's really a 106 objection?

MS. ALBERT: It is a 106 objection.

THE COURT: All right. Well, 102 is overruled. All right.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, these were documents that were used in the <u>SAP</u> trial. If you look at them, they have <u>SAP</u> Bates numbers, and I believe we got them from ePlus. So that's a first response.

The second is that the first time we ever heard any complaint about these being incomplete is

when the objections to the exhibits came out. So these documents were used during the deposition of Laurene Fielder. We have deposition designations relating to them. She did give them a date. I can cite testimony for you.

THE COURT: What did she say the date was?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: April of '93, which is the date of all of the volumes in the P.O. Writer manual.

Had they raised this issue -- in fact, they used Exhibit 121 in their deposition of Ms. Fielder as their exhibit. It was Exhibit 5 during that deposition. The witness didn't say it's incomplete. They didn't say it's incomplete. It wasn't raised until it was too late.

THE COURT: It's incomplete on its face.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: They didn't complain about it being incomplete, Your Honor. And I would further point out that Rule 106 is a rule of completeness, and the proper remedy there is if they think it's incomplete, they can introduce the rest of it. She hasn't said that the rest of it is necessary to give a full context of what this is talking about. It's not, your Honor.

THE COURT: I believe the rule says the adverse party may require the introduction at that

1 time. I don't think it requires them to do it. 2 think she can say, Pony up the rest of it, can't you? 3 MS. ALBERT: Yes. And, Your Honor, respectfully, our expert did point out in his report 4 that this was an incomplete, undated document. 5 6 THE COURT: Well, you used it at the trial. 7 MS. ALBERT: We did not use it at trial. It's been used against ePlus. And, respectfully, they 8 9 have had access to this. The proffering witness is their consultant, their paid consultant. They could 10 have obtained the entire document from her. 11 12 unduly prejudicial to us not to have the complete 13 document. We don't know what the rest of the document says about the operation of the system. 14 15 THE COURT: How was it used against you in 16 the SAP trial? 17 MS. ALBERT: Well --THE COURT: And how did it hurt you? 18 MR. ROBERTSON: It was offered as a 19 20 defendant's exhibit, Your Honor. Judge Spencer didn't 21 go through an exercise that we're enjoying here today. He basically admitted 99 percent of the exhibits. 22 23 THE COURT: You enjoy that better than this? 24 Is that what you're saying? 25 MR. ROBERTSON: It was never challenged.

don't even know if it was introduced or discussed with the witness at the trial. The exhibits came in.

That's where we are on that.

I think asking a question at a deposition about an exhibit doesn't preclude you from challenging it later based on Federal Rules of Evidence.

I did want to clarify one thing for my colleague because I was at the deposition. Ms.

McEneny is not one of the paid witnesses by Lawson.

She was cooperating and working with Lawson, and they could have asked her. There's lots of communications back and forth, but I didn't want to leave you with that impression. She obviously misspoke.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. ALBERT: But she was their witness. They are offering her deposition testimony at trial.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I'm sorry. It was their deposition of her. They brought that document. They used it as an exhibit. We don't have the rest. I have a Fourth Circuit case here, Your Honor, which talks about when there isn't the rest. And in this Fourth Circuit case, the rest was destroyed. The court allowed it in because neither party was responsible.

THE COURT: The proof of record was that it was destroyed. There wasn't any more.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: That's true. We're talking about a manual that's dated 1993. If we had it, we would have put it in. We don't. But what we do have is complete. It was used in the <u>SAP</u> trial.

THE COURT: Whose manual is it?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It's P.O. Writer.

THE COURT: Who owns P.O. Writer?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: American Tech. Something like that.

THE COURT: Did you ask them for it?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I believe we got what was from the <u>SAP</u> trial. We did. It's my understanding we did ask for it. We have what we could get. It's a very old document, and I don't think that --

THE COURT: In other words, do you bring it within -- I don't remember the name of the Fourth Circuit case, but there's a case that says, and I think maybe more than one, it basically says if the record shows that it's not possible to satisfy the rule of completeness, then you can let it in and let testimony take care of the validity vel non of it as to its reliability. Isn't that essentially what that case said?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It is. It says, Rule 106 is for adding additional things. I can give you the cite. It's <u>United States v. Ferguson</u>.

THE COURT: Yes. But my question is: What record do you have to tell me that you can't get the rest of the document?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It's my understanding,
Your Honor, that we did ask American Tech for it. And
I would further point out that they did not complain
about it. Had they come back and said at any point,
"This isn't complete," then we would have known it was
an issue. Now we're before trial and it's too late
for us to do anything about it.

THE COURT: Well, that isn't really a pertinent point, I don't think, Ms. Stoll-DeBell. They weren't using it. If you were going the use it, it's your responsibility to recognize it's part of the document. In fact, they asked about it in a deposition, but it doesn't keep them from objecting to it here.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, they haven't even alleged that the remaining chapters would make any difference at all anyway. Chapter 2 was a tutorial about the entire software system. That's DX 122. It goes through the purposes to show people who

1 are buying this how to use it. That in itself is 2 complete. It is the tutorial. That's what Ms. Fielder said during her deposition. 3 MS. ALBERT: The fact that we don't know what 4 we don't know --5 6 THE COURT: Can't be used against you. 7 MS. ALBERT: Right. If our expert doesn't have --8 9 THE COURT: Leave that one alone. 10 MS. ALBERT: -- the complete document. 11 THE COURT: You can leave that one alone. 12 understand the point. 13 You say this witness provided the date for it? 14 15 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, Your Honor. She was very clear. There are different volumes of this P.O. 16 Writer manual. The whole thing is actually quite big. 17 So we have just put into evidence sections that we 18 19 believe are relevant to the claims. She very clearly 20 in her deposition gave a '93 date for every single volume of these manuals. 21 22 MS. ALBERT: Without having a date on its 23 face, how can you corroborate or cross-examine her 24 knowledge of something? She's saying now 17 or so 25 years later after the fact that she thinks this is

from 1993, but there's no date anywhere on the document, and it's being used to invalidate our patents. They should have a higher burden to show that something is prior art.

THE COURT: Excuse me. I thought you said she was pregnant in the film.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's the other one.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: That was Ms. Eng and that was TV2.

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We're talking about Ms. Fielder and P.O. Writer.

Let me first say that Ms. Albert keeps
talking about this corroboration requirement. That is
this rule in patent law that you cannot invalidate
claims based upon the oral testimony of a single
witness. We're not talking about that here. We have
Ms. Fielder and we have thousands of pages of manuals,
most of which have this 1993 date on it. It happens
that this doesn't, but she remembers clearly and
testified under oath that they were all released at
the same time. They all were released in whatever,
April of 1993. So she's testified under oath she
remembers. She testified in the SAP trial.

THE COURT: What is the objection column 1 2 "I-N-A-C-C" mean? MS. ALBERT: Inaccurate description. 3 THE COURT: Of the document? 4 MS. ALBERT: Yes. We don't agree that it's 5 6 Version 10 because there's nowhere on the document on 7 the face of it that says it's a Version 10 document. And, respectfully, what my colleague is 8 9 trying to do is bootstrap by oral testimony an 10 undated, incomplete document and trying to corroborate 11 it as prior art with naked oral testimony of a witness 17 years after the fact. That is not sufficient under 12 the law. 13 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, she testified 14 15 that this was for Version 10, this document, and it was dated April of '93. She said, Yes, I recognize 16 these pages from the purchasing manual at that point 17 18 in time. 19 And the question was: "Now, when you say 'at 20 that point in time' what are you referring to?" Her answer is: "Spring of '93." 21 "Question: Is that referring to Version 10 22 23 of the P.O. Writer Plus software?" 24 She answers, "That's correct. 25 specifically would be relating to the purchasing

module."

Also I'm looking at the --

THE COURT: How can she remember that it was 1993 spring?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Because all of these things go together. They were one big manual.

THE COURT: All of what things?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: All of the P.O. Writer volumes, many of which are stipulated and in evidence now. So they had a software program that was broken into different modules and you could purchase different modules.

THE COURT: Are you saying there's other documents from which she looked at and said, "I can tell from them that this is a 1993 document"?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: She was saying, This is part of the Version 10 software manual, yes. This is the purchasing module for that manual. It's Version 10. It's dated April of '93 just like all of the other volumes of the Version 10 software were dated April of '93.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. ALBERT: The witness testified that they released versions regularly, like once a year. And we have no way to tell whether this is from a chapter

from a Version 10 manual or a chapter from a later version that's not prior art to the patents-in-suit.

And, moreover, I still maintain our objection that it's an incomplete document. And if we had had the complete document, there may be other portions in there that would actually be inconsistent with the invalidity contentions that Lawson is putting forth here.

THE COURT: I'm going to reserve the judgment until I hear the testimony about the foundation as to the date because I think that it is a problem, and it's hard to understand from what you-all are saying exactly how she can date it, but that's a critical issue here, particularly given what date she says it is.

All right. 122.

MS. ALBERT: DX 122, if you can turn to the second page of the exhibit, which is L0126502, it indicates that this exhibit should have five chapters and two appendices. And it, clearly, on its face does not have five chapters and two appendices. It's just Chapter 1. And we don't have the rest of the document. So we have a Rule 106 objection, and also we object on the basis of Rule 403 that it's unduly prejudicial because they're trying to rely on it as

prior art to invalidate our claims, and we don't have the full document to explain the functionality of the product.

THE COURT: Do we know the date of it?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, Your Honor. The date is on the front page of Exhibit 122. And this is a good example of how she knows that the date of 121 is April of '93 because this is the first chapter of the purchasing manual. And it says Chapter 2 is the tutorial. You'll see it says April of '93. And Exhibit DX 121 is Chapter 2. So right there you can connect these documents up and see that the date of Exhibit 121 is April of '93.

MS. ALBERT: These documents do not get connected because the Bates numbers are not in order.

THE COURT: Well, doesn't the text tell us --

MS. ALBERT: I still don't know if Chapter 2 in DX 121 is from a later version of P.O. Writer than the version they're trying to rely on. There's no indication on the face of DX 121 whether it relates to Version 10 that they rely on for their invalidity contentions or whether it relates to a later version. And the witness did testify that they had versions every year including subsequent versions.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: But she also testified,

Your Honor, that this is Version 10. It seems to me that this is something that should go to the jury as a question of fact. She said under oath --

THE COURT: Excuse me. On DX 122 it says, Software Revision 10.0.

MS. ALBERT: I know. I don't contend that DX 122 is not from Version 10. What I contend on DX 122 is that on the face of the document itself it's supposed to have five chapters and two appendices, and it only includes Chapter 1.

THE COURT: What parts of the index suggest to you that there might be something pertinent about the functionality that's at issue here in the missing sections?

MS. ALBERT: Well, Chapter 3 relates to implementing P.O. Writer Plus. Chapter 4 relates to using P.O. Writer Plus purchasing manual. That's directly in issue.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, first of all, we have a subpoena to Ms. Fielder. We tried to get the documents that she had. She didn't have it. It doesn't exist anymore. It's very old. That should not mean that this whole thing should be excluded. And I would further point out that this is prior art, and we need to show that this system has all the

features of their claim.

So if there's additional chapters like
Chapter 3, it would only help us because it may give
additional detail to the arguments that we're making.

THE COURT: It might hurt you, too. You never know. You can't ever say that what's not there is going to help you because you never know what's there, and it could just as well hurt you. You can't do that.

I'm going to hear her testimony. She's going to come testify?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: She's a deposition designation, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll read it and see. You show me where it is and I will look at it and see.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Okay.

THE COURT: But I'm disinclined to allow it, but I need to read it. So she's not coming to testify. It's all in the deposition.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes.

THE COURT: You need to give me the deposition with the pages where she establishes the foundation of both these documents.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We will, Your Honor.

MS. ALBERT: But that still won't address the

1 issue of the incompleteness of the document. 2 THE COURT: It may or may not. 3 All right. 123. MS. ALBERT: I believe Lawson withdrew that 4 exhibit. 5 6 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I believe we did too, Your 7 Honor. THE COURT: All right. 8 9 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We withdraw 124, too, Your 10 Honor. 11 THE COURT: Withdrawn on what? It's not on 12 there. Next one I've got is 136. 13 MS. ALBERT: 136 and 139. THE COURT: By the way, you need to take out 14 15 the things you have withdrawn from your exhibit books when you get them at trial. I still have 124 in mine 16 even though you withdrew it, but it's not on the list. 17 Just have somebody go back and check through to get 18 That's one of the little things you do. 19 ready. 20 Okay. 136. MS. ALBERT: 136 and 139 are the same issues. 21 22 Dr. Shamos -- they don't rely on either of those 23 manuals for any invalidity theory. So our objection is based on Rule 401 and 402. 24

THE COURT: What does this have to do with,

25

Ms. Stoll-DeBell, if you don't rely on it for any invalidity theory? 136 and 139.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We did cite the entire

P.O. Writer manual including these in our second

supplemental invalidity contentions, and it was listed

in Dr. Shamos' report as a document considered.

As far as 136 goes, that is a manual talking all about the stuff that's at issue in this suit.

Requisitions --

THE COURT: What does the man testify about? Shamos.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: He didn't have any specific cites to this document in his report. He listed it as a document considered.

THE COURT: Well, did he consider it and reject or consider it and didn't comment or it or what?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: He considered it and didn't comment on it.

THE COURT: So we don't have a sponsor for it. There is no way a jury can figure out what this means. So without a foundation, there's no way to use 136.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We do have a foundation.

Ms. Fielder testified about it in her deposition. She

authenticated it.

THE COURT: But if nobody is going to testify about it and explain what it is in your invalidity theory, why does it even come in? It just confuses the jury to have a bunch of paper that they can't understand. They can't understand this.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Well, I think it's just additional support. Dr. Shamos talked about how P.O. Writer does requisitions from catalogs, for example. This is just a manual that says the same thing. I mean, he cited one of the other P.O. Writer manuals.

It's our position he can talk about it. It was listed in his report. What he will say about it is all disclosed in his report.

THE COURT: What does he say about it?

That's the point. If he said something about it, then it can come in. If he didn't, it's not going to come in.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: He didn't cite to this specific manual.

THE COURT: Okay. But he did to 139, right?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: No. 139 is more just to

give a date on P.O. Writer. It was the upgrade kit

that was used by P.O. Writer users to go from Version

9 to Version 10. Ms. Fielder talked about that.

THE COURT: What did he say about 136, 1 2 Shamos? MS. STOLL-DeBELL: He cited it as a document 3 considered. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. It made it among the list of documents considered, but he didn't give any 6 7 opinion about it. So he can't testify at trial about it because he didn't give an opinion about it in his 8 9 report. 10 Objection sustained as to 136. 11 139. 12 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It really just goes to the date of P.O. Writer. I don't imagine that Dr. Shamos 13 will testify about this. It was used to go from 14 15 Version 9 to Version 10. That's what Ms. Fielder says about it. 16 THE COURT: Well, then it's pertinent to the 17 extent that her testimony on 111 and 112 --18 19 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We're not going to use 20 Dr. Shamos to give the date. That's coming in through Ms. Fielder and these documents. He is assuming it's 21 22 prior art in talking about why it meets the claim 23 element. 24 MS. ALBERT: It's not relied on for any

invalidity theory. It's just going to confuse the

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jury to have another extensive manual in the record that's not relevant to any of the functionality that's relied on for their invalidity contention.

THE COURT: Nobody is going to explain what this thing is?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, Ms. Fielder explains what it is in her deposition.

THE COURT: I'll consider it along with 111 and 112.

291.

MR. STRAPP: Your Honor, 291 is a document from 2001. It's an ePlus document. It was created by ePlus after it had purchased the assets of a company called ProcureNet. ProcureNet was the company that had the assets, among which were the patents that are now asserted in this litigation.

And the evidence that's going to be put on at trial will show that ePlus needed for accounting reasons to allocate the purchase price that it had paid for ProcureNet over all the assets that it had purchased from ProcureNet. It didn't purchase the entire company. It only purchased certain assets of ProcureNet.

Furthermore, the evidence will show with respect to this document that when ePlus was valuing

the patents that it had purchased from ProcureNet, there was no attempt made by ePlus to assess the intrinsic value of the patents, and that instead when ePlus valued the patents in the context of this document, the valuation was simply done by assigning the administrative costs involved in transferring ownership rights from ProcureNet to ePlus.

We'll also put on evidence to show -
THE COURT: What does all this have to do
with it?

MR. STRAPP: Well, I think that the reason I point that out, Your Honor, is that in this document there's a figure of \$12,000 given, and it's my understanding that Lawson would like to introduce this document to argue to the jury that these patents are worth \$12,000.

THE COURT: What's that got to do with anything?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, we've heard all day today about how relevant procurement is, and all of their products, and how great their patents are, and licensees are paying \$37 million for them, and they are commercially successful, and they are wonderful.

ePlus valued those patents at \$12,000, and

they are bringing all of this commercial success evidence in, and we have the right to rebut that and say, You valued these patents for \$12,000. So they are not commercially successful.

THE COURT: That's when you bought them.

It's what happened after that that counts for the commercial success, isn't it?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: No. They start all the way at Fisher in 1994, and they rely on Fisher.

THE COURT: When did they buy ProcureNet? In other words, you buy a dog, and the dog gets valuable right after you buy it because of something you do.

Then that shows that it's commercially successful from X date.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: But they contend that even today that before that date, they were successful. Fisher won awards. We saw all take cornerstone stuff they are going to break up.

THE COURT: Is that ProcureNet?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes.

THE COURT: Fisher is ProcureNet?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes. So it's my

understanding that it went Fisher, ProcureNet, ePlus.

THE COURT: But the same invention?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I think they would say

yes.

THE COURT: Yes. You don't agreed, but that's what their theory is.

 $\label{eq:ms.stoll-debell:} {\tt MS. STOLL-DeBELL:} \quad {\tt I \ believe \ that's \ their}$ theory.

So they talk about commercial success all along including before this timeframe.

THE COURT: So why isn't it admissible to rebut your case on commercial success?

MR. STRAPP: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: How does it come in? How are you going to get it in, Ms. Stoll-DeBell?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Mr. Farber. He was there. He testified about it in his deposition. We asked him about it, and we're going to use it with him, and he can talk about it.

THE COURT: All right. Okay.

Excuse me. Go ahead.

MR. STRAPP: Your Honor, we understand what they want to do with this document is to suggest that this patent wasn't commercially successful because it was valued -- the administrative cost of transfer of ownership is valued at \$12,000. And, respectfully, we'd be willing to withdraw our objection. We'll put it on through Mr. Farber, and he'll explain what this

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document is about. He'll also explain after the
 1
 2
    fact --
             THE COURT: So did you withdraw your
 3
    objection? I don't need to rule on it?
 4
 5
             MR. STRAPP: Yes, we will withdraw our
 6
    objection.
7
             THE COURT: Okay. That's good because I was
    going to overrule it anyway. So you did well.
 8
 9
             All right. 371. What's this? The English
10
    Dictionary?
11
             MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I can talk about this,
    Your Honor.
12
13
             MR. ROBERTSON: It's our objection, if you
    don't mind.
14
15
             MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Sure. Go ahead,
    Mr. Robertson.
16
17
             MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you.
             THE COURT: Well, it's got him to his feet,
18
    too. Holy mackerel. This must be a hot ticket.
19
20
             MR. ROBERTSON: I can just stretch my legs is
21
    what I'm hoping to do.
22
             Yes, Your Honor. Apparently, Lawson wants to
23
    offer into evidence --
24
             THE COURT: What?
25
             MR. ROBERTSON: Apparently, Lawson wants to
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offer into evidence an excerpt from the Compact Oxford English Dictionary on the term "published." And from what I can understand from this, the suggestion is that Your Honor may recall that in your Markman ruling, you construed the term "catalog" back in February, I believe it was, after two days of hearing on this. And at the time when Lawson was arguing that a catalog has to be published by a vendor we had a discussion because I suggested to the Court that that was going to be rife with mischief and that that was going to turn into a non-infringement argument at the time.

And I don't think you will recall this, but you then went on to say that if you discover that the suggestion in that catalog was some sort of gotcha for a non-infringement argument. At the time you said in the context of a summary judgment, but they didn't move for summary judgment on it. But now what they've done or what they're trying to do is actually introduce a dictionary definition.

Why they selected this one dictionary when there are hundreds of dictionaries out there that have "published" I assume is because they like the definition. But I gather they are trying to suggest that they get a construction of the Court's

construction by importing now into it a further discussion of what "published" is.

I'm not even certain since it goes on for quite awhile exactly what it is, even in the excerpted version. But what we have run into now, Your Honor, with this, what I think is a gotcha, is all sorts of suggestions --

THE COURT: What's this last page here?

MR. ROBERTSON: I think that's --

THE COURT: That looks like something from Beowulf or something.

MR. ROBERTSON: I assume that that's the excerpt that they want to get to the jury. So, obviously, it's hearsay. Obviously, it's been cherry-picked. Clearly, it's inappropriate to use a dictionary definition with the jury to construe a court's construction, which is a matter of law.

It should be irrelevant. It should be hearsay. They should not be able to just select the ones that they want. But more importantly, Your Honor, and this is an issue I want to raise with you, they are now arguing that the construction published by a vendor that they urge the Court to import into catalog is their non-infringement position, and they have even gone so far as to suggest when

cross-examining our experts that we'll never know when the item information that is maintained in the database is published by a vendor. We cannot possibly know it. Therefore, it's insolubly indefinite.

So they argue for you to import this term and suggest that this was the correct construction, and now they're arguing either, We'll never know if it's infringed or it renders the claim so insolubly ambiguous it's indefinite.

Now, this was exactly the gotcha, Your Honor, that I was suggesting that was being -- that was occurring that day. And I think it's inappropriate. The construction doesn't need a construction. And certainly they shouldn't be able to rely on a hearsay document that they've cherry-picked from dozens of things to urge a construction on the Court's construction. It's totally inappropriate under the law. So we have a relevancy objection, too.

Now, I think this is so important, Your
Honor, that it's going to come up during the course of
the trial. I would like to be able to address this
and be able to show you where this is now being used
to try and manufacture invalidity and non-infringement
arguments that the Court never anticipated, but I was
wary about at that time.

With respect to this specific exhibit, I would respectfully request that the objection be sustained. There's no basis for them to be arguing to the jury on the basis of a dictionary definition when the Court has already construed the claim.

And I would also suggest, Your Honor, that if this starts to come up, I would like to address this in briefing for Your Honor, that it would be inappropriate to urge a construction on the Court and then argue, Hey, we caught you. Now it's ambiguous or now you can never prove it's infringed.

It has its simple meaning, which I think the Court must understand is you're getting the information from a vendor. You're getting something like an item ID number or you're getting pricing information, which will be what the evidence is, but it never meant, and the Court's construction couldn't be fairly read to mean that I have to import a CD ROM that loads all the pictures in there or loads all the information, and that's the only way it would be published.

THE COURT: You're published now, aren't you?

MR. ROBERTSON: Publishing?

THE COURT: Right now.

MR. ROBERTSON: By providing you with

information?

THE COURT: Yes. You just published all your thoughts.

MR. ROBERTSON: You know, Your Honor, I think that's essentially what we want. I don't think it has to have all the baggage they're now suggesting it means. So I certainly don't think we need a construction of a construction.

THE COURT: Well, that's what they say.

"Made generally known, publicly announced or

declared."

MR. ROBERTSON: Why would we need a further construction of a construction? Remember, the Court already ruled on a motion in limine.

THE COURT: You can call a vendor, and the vendor can give you the answer, and he can publish the answer to you over the telephone.

MR. ROBERTSON: I think that's exactly right, Your Honor. It could be published in a variety of ways.

THE COURT: It can be published really only two ways.

MR. ROBERTSON: How is that, sir?

THE COURT: In writing or verbally. It can be in writing electronically or on paper. How many

other ways of publishing are there?

MR. ROBERTSON: I can't think of any right now, Your Honor, but I have seen the arguments as to what they think that word has, and it's more than just providing information or disseminating information.

With respect to this one exhibit, Your Honor, I certainly don't think it should go back to the jury so they can sit there and figure out how to construe the Court's construction. That is a matter purely for the Court.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Let me start off by saying we intend to use this for impeachment of Dr. Weaver who has a tortured definition of "publish."

THE COURT: What is his definition?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: He says "publish" means originate. So if I write a book and don't show it to anyone, he would say that's published by me even if I didn't send it to a publishing house and publicly disseminate it.

So I used this definition in his deposition to challenge his view of what "published" means.

THE COURT: That "published" means originate?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes.

THE COURT: You're going to have a lot of fun with him, aren't you?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I don't think so, yes, 1 2 Your Honor. But we don't intend to send this back to the jury. It's impeachment. We can withdraw it. 3 THE COURT: That would be a good thing. 4 MS. STOLL DeBELL: We're not claiming the 5 6 claim is indefinite for the word "catalog" either. Ι 7 wasn't following what his argument was. THE COURT: Were you working on a gotcha? 8 9 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: To the extent that I'm 10 trying to win this case, Your Honor, yes, I intend to 11 THE COURT: The exhibit is withdrawn. 12 13 That takes care of all your exhibits, right? MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes. 14 15 THE COURT: What else is left to do here so 16 we can decide how we're going to handle things 17 tomorrow? MR. ROBERTSON: A couple housekeeping matters 18 19 I'd like to address tomorrow, Your Honor, but we have 20 the depositions. I think some time well spent would be -- we've had some discussions about perhaps just 21 having the Court rule --22 23 THE COURT: About what? 24 MR. ROBERTSON: Just having the Court rule on papers that have been submitted with some of the 25

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objections to the deposition testimony. I think there are --

THE COURT: Did you do what I told you to do, which is give me a marked transcript that has them? Yes, sir.

THE COURT: We're going to sit down and go through the objections tomorrow. If I have to do it, you have to do it.

MR. ROBERTSON: That's fair enough, Your Honor.

MR. ROBERTSON:

There were some other issues I'd like to raise with you, housekeeping matters, tomorrow, but one of the things that Mr. McDonald asked me to do during one of the recesses was to make a representation to the Court that to the best of our knowledge this document we handed up to you today, this outline of Lawson's objections to ePlus' exhibits, which we created, it faithfully incorporated all of Lawson's objections.

We believe it does. We've had some time to try and check and confirm, but I told Mr. McDonald that if we omitted one of their objections to our exhibits, that I would meet with him and try to resolve it, and if not, we'll bring it promptly to the Court's attention.

THE COURT: That will be fine. We're dealing with a lot of things. If we have a problem, we'll deal with them.

You-all need to come get your book of exhibits. These belong to Ms. Stoll-DeBell. Leave my stuff right here on my desk if you will.

We will see you-all in the morning at 11.

MR. ROBERTSON: You said 9:30, Your Honor.

THE COURT: 9:30 is a criminal matter. Would you like to come over for that?

All right.

(The proceedings were adjourned at 5:31 a.m.)

I, P.E. Peterson, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.

/s/ 10/04/10

P.E. PETERSON, RPR, CCR DATE

I, Diane J. Daffron, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.

/s/ 10/04/10

DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR, CCR DATE